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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

Those giant skeletons unearthed at Anterson afford good evidence that Indiana as been the home of big men from the

King Edward's very genuine expressions for the death of the Pope will win for him as much affection in Ireland as either his personal visit or his revocation of the crimes act.

The Evansville Council is considering a proposition to raise the saloon license from \$75 to \$250 per year. The cleaning out of a lot of the kind of saloons that come under low license will do a great deal toward bringing the vicious element under control.

Numerous flags displayed at half-mast on Protestant-controlled establishments in Indianapolis yesterday would seem to dicate that while Christian unity in clesiastical government, forms and creeds may be several centuries off the spirit of it is already with us.

The prompt action of the commander of he Bancroft in releasing five American ships that had been seized by the contending forces in Venezuela was entirely com-In time South American governments and revolutionists will learn to let American property alone.

When the Indiana National Guard comes to Indianapolis for its annual encampment next week it would be a graceful thing for the people of the city to find some way of showing their sentiment toward the citizen soldiery. This is a proposition the Commercial Club might profitably take up.

Senator Platt suggests Senator Aldrich as suitable candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. Of course, he would be entirely suitable and strong, but he is needed in the Senate. There are plenty of able and popular Republicans suitable for second place on the ticket without drawing on the Senate.

A judge at Hamilton, O., has granted a new trial to a convicted wife murderer bese of an error in the judge's own charge to the jury. The election of such men as udges makes against the whole system of an elective judiciary. The machinery of justice should be so perfect and a judge's knowledge so unerring that a person once convicted of murder should not have a new trial for any cause whatever.

The movement to raise the price of wheat hy having farmers hold their crops for higher prices seems to be having some effect in diminishing receipts at the mills, as yet, in advancing prices. The movement will not succeed. If Indiana were the only wheat-growing State, or the United States the only wheat-growing country, it might possibly succeed, but under existing conditions the law of supply and demand will prevail.

The question is raised as to the State living employment in public institutions to the men who have been discharged for serv the militia at Evansville. While no legal obligation on the State do this the moral effect would be good, but it would be still better if, through some organized effort, the men could get as good or better positions at Evansville. The community that required their services is the one that should care for them, but if this falls the State should do what it can.

expressions of sorrow and redeath of the Pope, which come rts of the world, the dominant of admiration for his chargoodness of the man over greatness of the Pontiff. leo XIII was as the head and church, as a statesman and an arbitrator of international as a promulgator of principles and as a student and scholar. ment appeared when Queen Vic-

to men most strongly and lastingly are the human ones which are entirely apart from such adventitious circumstances as

office, rank or power. JUSTICE BREWER ON INJUNCTIONS. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, who recently helped to clarify the atmosphere by his strong definition of lynching as murder, has rendered another service by pointing out not only the harmlessness but the usefulness of injunctions. From the beginning of the senseless outcry igainst "government by injunction" the Journal has maintained that there was no the remedy by injunction in equity courts legitimate limits, there is a swift remedy for that in appeal and reversal, but the process of injunction itself is as deserving of preservation as that of habeas corpus or any other proceeding for the protection of the rights of person or property. The courts know its proper sphere, and when plied. Persons who know nothing of law and whose only idea of equity is to have their own way and assert what they conceive to be their own rights, regardless of those of others, are not competent to judge of the merits of the writ of injunction. The phrase "government by injunction" originated when Eugene V. Debs was arrested for contempt of court in violating an injunction issued by the United States Court during the great railroad strike of 1894. Debs and his associates thought they could defy the law and the order of the court with impunity, and because they were punished for it they started the cry of "government by injunction," which was quickly taken up by the Democratic party as an available campaign cry. By clamor and reiteration many persons have been made to believe that "government by injunction" is a new invention of the courts and that they are using it to undermine the rights of the people and establish a sort of judicial despotism. The truth is there has never been an injunction issued except for the protec-

tion of personal or property rights, and the remedy that is invoked to-day for the protection of the rights of capital may be needed to-morrow to protect those of labor. These views of the Journal are fully confirmed by recent declarations of Justice Brewer. In an address before the State Bar Association of Iowa a few days ago he advocated the extension rather than the restriction of the exercise by federal courts of the power of injunction. He said that labor organizations misunderstood and misconceived the situation if they imagined that the issuance of injunctions is a blow of the free exercise of their full rights.

It appears that there is a clamor against the exercise of the equitable power of in-junction by the courts. An effort has been made to make of it a political question. Government by injunction has been made the subject of easy denunciation. So far from removing or restricting this power there never was a time when its full and vigorous exercise was worth more to the Nation than it is to-day.

As the population becomes more dense and as their interests grow and crowd each other, the restraining power of a court of equity is of far greater importance than the punishing power of a court of criminal law. I am aware that the labor organizaions are especially sensitive and think the injunction is used against them and to their prejudice. But they will come to see that there is no thought of disturbing them in the peaceful exercise of their rights, but only to prevent wrong and violence.

The real point of difference between the courts and those who denounce government by injunction is as to what the word "rights" includes. The courts hold to the ancient and true doctrine that no person has a right to interfere with the rights of another, and they draw the line between en ployers and employes with inflexible justice, while those who maintain the right to use intimidating and coercive methods virtually ignore the rights of others. Discussion will bring about a much clearer understanding of the subject, and such statements as that of Justice Brewer are a valuable help in that direction.

AMERICA'S EFFECT ON ROME.

It is, of course, absurd to imagine that Cardinal Gibbons will be chosen to succeed Leo XIII, but the frequent mention of his name as a possibility at Rome and in other capitals of Europe gives a striking illustration of the power exerted among the Roman hierarchy by the American Catholic clergy. A few decades ago it was easy to hear mutterings of fear lest the growing number of Roman Catholics in the United States should become a menace to our free institutions. Out of this fear came the utterly senseless "Knownothing" political movement many years ago, and other anti-Catholic agitation.

To the man with knowledge and vision enough to read events and developments as they occur it is apparent that the American Republic has had much more effect on the Church of Rome than the church has had on the Republic. With its unparalleled organization for gathering minute and correct information of affairs and sentiment in all parts of the world, the Vatican has been a careful observer of the American character, and no point in our development from a weak band of struggling colonists to one of the mighty nations of the earth has escaped it. To an organization accustomed to watch the slow and fluctuating growth of empires, this marvelous leap of a people into the fullness of strength and power has furnished food for study. How well it was studied and how thoroughly American character, American institutions and American national aspirations were understood by Leo, his direction

of church polity as related to American affairs amply demonstrated. No American prelate ever spent a period in Rome during Leo's papal reign that he did not come back a better American, and no question of American affairs ever came before him that was not settled in full harmony with American ideals. The reorganizations of the church in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines were examples of this fact that will always stand out prominently in the future history of Catholicism and examples of the same intelligent understanding and progressive spirit of less magnitude might be multiplied almost without number. If Leo had never done anything else to entitle bim to admiration as a statesman, his development of the as a ruler culminated in ad- Catholic Church in America and his direction of its affairs wherever they touched | virtual recognition of the right of

that the qualities which go to make a And while his policy has been of large more, not merely from the growth of its broadening and modernizing of its contact with America and American methods.

ARTIFICIAL LIMITATIONS.

Not long ago the Journal had occasion to remark that a good deal of the long-exploded economic theory that there was just a fixed amount of work to be done and wages the less progressive labor unions, as exemplified in certain restrictions on the amount number of machines to be looked after by one man, the proportion of apprentices allowed and the hours of labor. If any foundation for it. It has pointed out that | fact has been established by the science of economics it is that work creates wealth, was a very old one in English and American | increases the purchasing power of the peolaw, and very essential to the protection | ple, permits them to satisfy more of their and preservation of the rights of all classes. | wants, and thus creates an increased de-United States should put on an eight-page If it is abused, or if any court oversteps its | mand for labor. The thing increases not geometrical proportion, for nothing that has to do with human nature is entirely regular, but the demand grows very rapid-

The fight for shorter hours may be justified on higher grounds, as a raise in the standard of living, but for the restriction on the amount of work one man shall do, or the number of machines he shall attend, which is the same thing, there can be no reasonable justification in either economics or social science. The only possible result to the workman can be the limitation of his possibilities of getting ahead in the struggle for a competence, the killing of his individual ambition. The effect on capital invested in productive enterprises is limit its productiveness very seriously and thus increase unnecessarily the cost of prothe manufacturer to fail to get from costly machinery the economies it should produce, because of arbitrary labor restric-

The restrictions on the proportion of apprentices and the ridiculously long apprenticeship in some of the trades originally arose among the old guilds from this ancient theory of a fixed wage fund in the world, and is clung to in the effort to create an artificial scarcity of skilled labor. However, economic laws are a good deal stronger than the efforts of any number of men, no matter how numerous or how well organized. Glass blowers probably came nearer to creating an artificial mo of their business than any trade has ever reached, fact compelled the ployers to strive unceasingly for machine that would break this monopoly until they finally succeeded. To the restriction on apprentices in most of the skilled trades may be traced much of the encouragement given to schools of manual training, and even the higher technical schools owe some of their popularity to the restrictions thrown about young men in

The right of the individual to live means nothing if the right to work be denied him. The natural course of industry can be turned aside here and there for longer or shorter periods by artificial means, but it cannot be diverted altogether for any great length of time. Sooner or later original the line in this whole matter of the day's work. The world will get its work done. and done reasonably, in one way or an-

THE GRADE CROSSING.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that the Council did the right thing in declining to pass an ordinance requiring all trains to come to a full stop before every crossing where there are street-car tracks. This would mean the practical impossibility of fast trains in and out of Indianapolis and the diversion to other routes of some of the best trains in the country now passing via this point, to the great commercial disadvantage of the city and the great inconvenience of its people. The proposed legislation savored too much of the methods of the small town

in its efforts to make the fast trains stop. The Crall ordinance was but a makeshift at best. What is wanted is not some backward step to interfere with progress, but some reasonable method of abolishing the grade crossing. This is an engineering propsition of considerable magnitude, and the Journal does not feel competent to say whether it can best be done by elevating or depressing the tracks-and it may be that conditions will require elevation at some points and depression at others. It is derstood that very competent railroad civil engineers are engaged in working out the problem, with excellent chances of producing plans that will meet the approval of

the city authorities and the public. In passing it is hardly necessary to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that, if a franchise be given to the new Logansport road that is seeking entrance to the city, it should be required to conform to whatever uniform plan for getting rid of the grade crossing may be adopted by

What can be accomplished by the persistence of a court, even in the face of adverse local sentiment and disagreeing juries. is well shown by the Turner case in Alabama. Notwithstanding the undisputed fact that Fletcher Turner had held a young negro in peonage the jury in the Federal Court disagreed last week, and the Journal took occasion at the time to comment on this point of weakness in our governmental system. But Judge Jones, of the Alabama district, is a man of determination and resource. It lay with him, as to whether Turner should be tried again and as to whether he should be released on bail in the meantime. He showed a disposition to try the young man again and again, until a unanimous verdict could be got one way or the other, and, since the prospects of get-I ting his liberty in the meantime did not seem bright, Turner finally pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000. His plea must have made the disagreeing jurors feel a bit foolish. But the great point gained is that the court has found a way of upholding the dignity of the law.

The foolish action of the public printer Printing Office because he had been expelled from a local union gave the Presi-

or statecraft, but they feel instinctively as one of the great statesmen of his time. government might employ persons in its service. The President directed the man to the laws of the United States, which it is

my sworn duty to enforce." At the time the executors of the late Benjamin Harrison prevailed on the Hon. John L. Griffiths to write the ex-President's biography the Journal expressed the opinion that the choice was wise and that Mr. Grifto be paid still lingered with a number of | fiths would produce an acceptable and satisfactory work. That he is going about the undertaking in a systematic and thorough way is indicated by the following paragraph from the London Athenaeum of July 11:

Mr. John L. Griffiths, a leading lawyer of Indianapolis, Ind., to whom the executors of Benjamin Harrison, President of the Inited States from 1889 to 1893, have intrusted the preparation of the life of that statesman, has been in England for some weeks for the purpose, among other things, of securing the co-operation of the late President's associates among the commisioners and counsel who were engaged in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration. General Grant wrote his own memoirs, but otherwise no complete and formal life of any recent President of the United States has been written, so that the public has had to rely for information upon that curious or-"campaign biography." Mr. Griffiths has been well received, and several esti-mates of the subject of his biography will be placed at his disposal. It is his intention to complete and issue the projected

work in about two years. Mr. Griffiths went abroad early in the season for rest and recreation, but inciuse of his leisure.

The rumor that the name of Thomas Taggart will be "sprung" before the Democratic city convention as a candidate for mayor in a certain contingency is interesting because it comes from Democratic sources. The contingency is the failure of the convention to nominate on the first ballot. Chairman Keach has succeeded in getting the party in a very bad tangle in a very short time, and it would be quite like Mr. Taggart to slip in and play the part of heroic rescuer.

It speaks well for progress in that State that Mr. W. B. Streeter, who has been connected with the Indiana Board of State Charities for several years, should have been offered superior inducements to go to North Carolina. Mr. Streeter's work has been placing dependent children in private homes, and he has been very successful in it here, as he was in Michigan before comng to Indiana.

When persons outside of Indiana read in headlines the startling announcement that 'The Hoosiers Are Crippled' they please understand that it does not refer to the entire population, but only to the Indianapolis baseball club. The mass of Hoosiers are not troubled with any physical defectiveness.

It is said that the McCullough backers, consisting mainly of members of the Citizens' League, really believed in the beginning that Keach had a secret leaning for their man! They have learned a good many things this year.

The Democratic organ itself declares that Keach is accused by McCullough's friends of using the organization for the benefit of the Holtzman candidacy. It was a bit slow in getting the news, but it finally got it.

"Johnny" Holtzman, with the money of is backers, will have no difficulty in roundng up most of the original Democratic elements. He has never been accused in the Fifteenth of having "frosted feet."

THE HUMORISTS.

An Inquiry. Harper's Bazar. St. Peter-And this, you see, is the Judgmen

Spirit-Did Carnegie present this, too? Successful. Her aim was never very good, Yet well it played its part:

> She threw herself at Cholly's head And hit the fellow's heart.

The Modern Way. "I wish to marry your daughter," said the

"Can I support you in the style to which yo have been accustomed?" he asked. Natural Inquiry.

He-I'd like to meet Miss Bond. She-Why? "I hear she has thirty thousand a year and no incumbrance."

Vanity. Pick-Me-Up. Mr. Potts (to his wife)-My dear, the air chilly. Fermez in fenetre. The Visitor (sotto voce)-Why do you ask your wife in French to shut the window? Mr. Potts (ditto)-Because you are here. If asked her in English she wouldn't do it, as she

won't take instructions from me before visitors. But if I say it in French she gets up and does it at once, so as to let you see that she understands the language. The Praying Brother. I all time prayin' fer ter rise up higher Ter de place whar de good folks stay. But I 'fraid ef I'm a flyer In a cheeryoot er fire,

I sho' will bu'n up on de way! I all time prayin' fer ter read my title Ter de mansions good en great, But I 'fraid w'en I lan' Dat dev'll call ter me ter stan'. En put me in a cabin by de gate! I all time prayin'-but I weak en sinful, En I des don't stan' no show, End de worl' whar I livin' Is so fr'en'ly en fergivin' Dat I won't be in a hurry fer ter go! -Atlanta Constitution

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Senator John W. Parks, of Plymouth, ne of the prominent members of the upper branch of the State Legislature during the last two sessions, was in the city yesterday on legal business. Incidentally he found a few minutes to give to a discussion of matters political. The first question invariably put to a member of the Legislature is "Will you be a candidate for renomination and re-election?" and when the conventions had been complied with in Senator Parks's case he replied: "I don't know. I may, and I may not I'm in rather a peculiar position. My dis-

trict, as you know, is composed of Marshall and Kosciusko counties, and my home is in the former. Kosciusko has the majority of the votes in our joint convention and can control the senatorial nomination. So far as Marshall county is concerned. I believe I can have the nomination again without opposition, but I don't know what Kościusko will do. If a candidate comes out in that county I shall probably make no effort to secure the nomination, although I might be able to win out by getting nough delegates in Kosciusko to contro "Naturally I should appreciate the in

loved the work and I should like to have

another term. In other districts in the far above those of ordinary humanity. He State if has been the rule to give the sena- does his duty simply, without affectation, district. I entertain the warmest feelings toward the Republicans of Kosciusko county. They have been exceedingly kind to me, and I have hundreds of good friends there; consequently I do not want to make a fight for renomination, and, as I have 'said, if they indicate that they want the senatorship for one of their own Republicans I shall keep out of the contest.' Senator Parks was one of the most industrious members of the Senate during the last session. He introduced more bills than any other senator, his total reaching well up into the twenties, but, what is more to the point, more of his bills became laws than those of any other two senators. Thirteen of the measures he introduced were passed, received the approval of the Governor and now form a part of the acts of 1903. None of these laws is of exceptional importance, but they all contribute to the record of their author. However, Senator Parks's energies were by no means confined to getting his own bills passed. As chairman of the first division of the judiciary committee he occupied one of the most responsible positious in the Senate and one that entailed a large amount of hard work. The committee handled a large

all disposed of with remarkable prompti-Senator Parks hails from a district that is at present the seat of some lively differences politically, but he declined to discuss district affairs further than to express the opinion that Representative A. L. Brick will be renominated without a fight. On der of literary work known in America as the district chairmanship question he sidestepped with marked agility. The Thirteenth will not be represented in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination and Senator Parks thinks that Newton W. Gilbert, of Fort Wayne, will probably have the call in the district. "I cannot say that district will be for Gilbert," he said, "but he comes from an adjoining district, is well and favorably known in the Thirteenth dentally, it seems, he is making practical | and naturally would have some advantage."

number of bills, but as a result largely

of the acitivity of the chairman they were

The situation in the Thirteenth is really growing in interest. A few days since Senator E. A. Dausman, of Goshen, was in the city, and in an interview in the Journal made the statement that Walter Brown, of Elkhart, district committeeman, had said that Governor Durbin will be a candidate for United States senator against Beveridge, and had intimated that he expected to get three legislative votes for the Governor from Elkhart county. The senator expressed the belief that Mr. Brown would be unable to "deliver the goods" and said that if it came to a question of Durbin or Beveridge he would be a Beveridge candi-

man in an interview sent as a special to a paper. Mr. Brown is quoted as attacking the senator's legislative record and as denying that he had ever said that Governor Durbin will be a candidate against Beveridge or that he had pledged three

otes to Durbin from that county. "There is no fight up here against Sena-tor Beveridge," Mr. Brown is quoted as saying. "The only talk of a fight against Senator Beveridge is made by his friends and so-called managers. They are the ones who are announcing that a fight is being made against him. No one else has heard of it and if they continue Senator Beveridge will soon be in the position of man who wants to be saved from his

"At the present time Senator Beveridge has no opposition. There is no one against him, but if fool friends continue to agitate that a fight is being made against him the impression will go out that there is oppo sition to Mr. Beveridge, and up will bob two or three candidates for senator, and then there will be a fight. The senator ought to call some of his friends in and give them a talking to." When Mr. Brown was asked if Senator Dausman would be permitted to return to the State Senate he is said to have answered:
"Not from Elkhart county in a thousand

ears and thirty days.' It seems that Senator Dausman and Mr Brown have "started something," and developments will be awaited with interest. It had been announced that Mr. Brown would not be a candidate for district chairman to succeed himself, but he is known as a fighter, and he may be aroused to the point of going after the place at the head of the organization again.

Senator Fremont Goodwine, of Williamsport, who recently acquired a newspaper as a side issue, was at the Claypool yesterday. The senator says that editorial cares are not weighing heavily upon him, and he appears to be wearing up well under the responsibility. His account of how he came to buy a newspaper is interesting, showing, as it does, his recklessness or courage, whichever it should be termed. "I hadn't the slightest thought of buying the paper ten minutes before the deal was made," he said. "The proposition was made to me in connection with a trade, and 1 accepted it practically on the spur of the moment. I haven't had any reason as yet

to regret the deal.' It is a foregone conclusion that the senator had never had any experience in a newspaper office, and that he knew little about the load he was taking on, or he would not have gone into it without long and deep meditation. However, his career has been a succession of successes in every enterprise he has undertaken, and he will doubtless be equally fortunate in his news-

paper venture. xxx James F. Stutesman, of Peru, was in the city a few hours yesterday in conference with a few of his close friends, and with his visit the rumor has been revived that the talk of his being a candidate for Lieutenant Governor is largely a bluff, and that in reality there is a quiet movement on to bring him out as a candidate for secretary sary to state, that hinges largely upon the entrance of J. Frank Hanly, of Lafayette, into the gubernatorial race. Ever since it was known that Mr. Hanly would be a candidate for Governor there have been persistent rumors of candidates against Daniel E. Storms for secretary of state. The report yesterday was to the effect that Mr. Stutesman will not formally announce his candidacy, but that sufficient quick work will be done before the Republican state convention to put him in a position to be sprung as a formidable opponent to Storms in event Hanly is nominated for Governor

Captain James L. Allen, of Covington. one of the well-known Republicans of Fountain county, was at the Columbia Club last evening. "The people over our way are too prosperous and too busy to think about politics this early in the campaign," said the captain. "I haven't given any of the races for State office much thought myself, but off-hand I should say that Frank Hanly would naturally have a little the best of it in Fountain county in the governorship contest. He represented our county in the State Senate at the beginning of his political career, and of course he has many warm friends there. W. L. Taylor, of this city, also has lots of friends in the county "But really, you shouldn't ask us to talk about politics now," protested Mr. Allen. "Give us a little time between campaigns to look after our creps.

Marcus R. Sulzer, of Madison, is quoted as saying that the next Republican state convention "will proclaim so strongly for Beveridge's re-election that no one can be ominated for the Legislature as a Republican unless pledged to his support." expression, coming from an ardent Beveridge supporter, indicates that an effort may be made to bring about Senator Beveridge's indorsement by the next state con-

A Possible Successor to the Papacy. Marion Crawford, in Everybody's Magazine. Cardinal Andrea Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, has got a reputation for being "intransigent" and bellicose, which he hardly deserves. The Milanese aristocracy is hosile to him, on the ground that, under his sway, it has forfeited the preponderant influence it formerly exercised in the communal affairs of the city. It is quite true that he disapproved of the aristocracy's at-titude, which he regarded as inclining far too much toward atheistic liberalism, and he charged "society" with utter indifference to the sufferings of the lower classes, who are daily more exposed to the violence of the predatory socialistic leaders. The cardinal, therefore, turned to the hemselves, as opposed to the aristo and he has built up among them a militant Catholic party which numbers many memincreases rapidly and commands re-The cardinal is, in a true sense, "a man of God," whose aims and hopes are so dol

and with almost apostolic conviction and firmness. It is not easy to judge of his chances of election, and he is only fifty-three years old; but he would surely make a good Pope of the "charitable and pious"

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

A Long-Promised Project That May Become a Reality.

Charles M. Pepper, Special Commissioner, in the Outlook The Pan-American or Intercontinental railway project has had a long wait. Its

turn seems now to be coming. The broad events which are converging and are focusing the intercontinental railway project as a measure of the not remote future are easily seen. Among them are the changes of a political character which have come since the results of the Spanish-American war established the international relation of the North American republic to its neighbors on the south.

Then there is the coincident fact of New York striving successfully for supremacy as the money center of the world. The \$500,-000,000 American gold which has gone into Mexico has overflowed naturally in that country into railway building, and it is a simple process for it to flow on south with the geographical current.

final determinate and positive factor, and one which gives promise of the earliest results, is the construction of the isthmian canal. With this government enterprise under way there is the certainty of private projects for exploitation and develop and of these railways on either side of the canal reaching out into Central America and into Colombia are sure to be the outcome. They will form links in the Pan-American

Thirty years ago and more a United States onsul in South America, Hinton Rowan Helper, began the agitation for a three America's railway. Others also took up the idea. When James G. Blaine's dream began to take form and the first international conrence of American states was held in Washington in 1889-90, the Pan-American railway project was strongly urged by him. This conference as a first step rec ed an international survey. President Harrison, in full sympathy with Mr. Blaine, approved the project as vast but practicable, and recommended to Congress the appropriation necessary for this purpose, which was made. This fund was supplemented by the various governments.

With this authority, three corps of engineers were placed in the field under the direction of a commission of which Mr. A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was chairman. The surveys were made under whose death undeniably marred the spon-Shunk, eminent in his profession. The results were embodied in a series of reports which covered the territory from the northern border of Guatemala and along the Andes to the northern frontier of the Argentine Republic. Estimates also were made for projected surveys and connections with the railway systems of Brazil and Paraguay, as well as for a branch across from Colombia to Venezuelan seaports.

When the second international American conference met in Mexico in the winter of 201-02, the Intercontinental Railway was a eading theme. Reports showed that the international survey in several instances under construction, and in other instances it was being tested for variations and branch feeders which might prove useful n the development of natural resources. It was shown that the Mexican system was most complete, and that the time was not far off when New York, Chicago or San Francisco would be in direct communica-tion by rail with the heart of Central America. Other information told how the gaps were being closed in South America. Since these reports were made the line From Cordoba, near Vera Cruz, has been completed to a junction with the huantepec Isthmian Railway, Mexican government is pushing the construction of the Pan-American line from San Geronimo south toward the Guatemalan border. When this work is a little further advanced, the Guatemalan government will take steps to close up the gap of thirty miles necessary to bring its railway system to the frontier of Mexico.

The government of the Argentine Re public has pushed the building of its rail way lines from Jujuy, formerly the north ern terminus, till they are now close to the boundary of Bolivia, and Bolivia also is encouraging the extension of its system south along the route of the intercontinental survey so as to connect with the Argentine system. Chili, which has a most extensive railway network, is encouraging the trans-Andean project that will bring Santiago into through rail connection with Buenos Ayres. Peru is also having an era of railway building, some actual, more in ect. By the end of the present year it is likely that the gaps between New York and Buenos Ayres on the Intercontinental route will not aggregate more than 4,700 miles, as against 5,200 miles when the last

reports were made. This is the status of the subject as exists to-day. No illusions cloud it. T proad fact is that the government of the United States and the governments of the other republics are disposed to work in unison, and with this co-operation and en-couragement the links in the Intercontinental American Railway gradually may be welded together.

THE POPE AND OLD AGE.

is Career Is Suggestive as to a Man's Possibilities.

Washington Post. The story of the elevation of Cardinal Pecci to the papacy has within the past fortnight been told with such interesting details that the lesson, we may be sure, has not been lost on the politicians.

He was sixty-eight, and frail. There was a warm contest for the office, and some of field, the chairman, said the board hoped thinking to have a second try after a few years, voted for the candidate who seemed nearing his end. Five years under the burdens of the papacy seemed a liberal allowance for him. So they put him in, and he has outlived them all. At ninety-four he has made a fight for his life which has challenged the wonder and admiration of

Take the case of Mr. Platt, of New York. He is seventy, and some of the younger men in his party have their eyes on his offices. He speaks of himself as an old man. and those who are hoping to succeed him in the Senate try to persuade themselves that he is old. But he takes excellent care of himself, and may see ninety. He may outlive and continue to outmaneuver the whole squad of scheming, aspiring young-Quay is seventy, and talks in

guarded way about retiring from office.

But does he mean it? Is he really an old man? Fishing in Florida waters in winter and hunting in the Maine woods in summer ought to prolong life. Mr. Quay is neither a pauper nor a slave. He attends to business, but at the same time manages to get a good deal of rest and pleasure out of life. Those "kids" in Pennsylvania who are waiting for his shoes may have occasion to exercise a good deal of patience.

Mr. Hanna is "getting along," and has rheumatism. But he keeps in close touch with his doctors and obeys orders. He may still be on deck twenty years from now. Mr. Cleveland, nearing the seventy mark, is as sound as a winter apple. Miles, at sixty-four, is taking horseback exercise which would wear many a younger man to a frazzle. Richard Olney and Sen-Gorman, at about the same age, are very alert, and require no glasses to read about their presidential booms. Henry Watterson, along in the sixties, and after forty years in harness, writes with as much wit and force as he did a quarter of a cen-This is said to be the era of young men Maybe. In a certain sense it is. But Leo XIII has caused a new line to be run between young and old men. Many men are

young at seventy. The Pope's greatest work has been done since that age. Militia and Labor Unions.

Brooklyn Eagle. Governor Durbin might profit by the les son in this State arising from the case to which we alluded yesterday. In that instance the Albany Painters' Union procured the discharge of a member because he did duty as a militiaman during a street railway strike riot. Here, as in Indiana, the labor unions are held in some dread by the politicians; yet when a bill was introduced, as a result of the Albany union's action, providing an adequate penalty for discrimination. by labor unions against national guardsmen, not one representa ure either before the legislative committees or the Governor, and it was enacted practically without opposition. As much can no doubt be done by the orderly citizens of Indiana if they will exert themselves under the leadership of Governor Durbin, and we have no doubt that they will have the support of the better labor unions in so doing.

KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEX-ANDRA WARMLY GREETED.

Address Presented by the Municipality of Kingstown, but None by the

ALL STREETS WERE THRONGED

Dublin Corporation.

ROAD FROM THE SEAPORT TO THE BIG CITY LINED WITH PEOPLE.

Their Majesties Taken to the Vice-Regal Lodge for the Night-No Unpleasant Incidents.

DUBLIN, Ireland, July 21.-King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria and their suites, arrived at Kingstown this morning on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Immediately after the yacht took its position in the harbor the royal salute was fired by thirteen vessels of the home fleet. A heavy rain, which had been falling

since an early hour, ceased at 9 o'clock and the sky cleared, but the decorations were in a bedraggled condition. There were signs of welcome on the public and private buildings, and small craft and the great battleships in the harbor were gay with flowers, flags, and bunting. Thousands of people lined the streets and wharves of Kingstown awaiting the arrivals of their Majesties. While they were gathering a note of mourning was sounded amid the general rejoicings. It came from the great bell of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael's, which was tolled solemnly in memory of the Pope, taneity of the welcome. Their Majestie were rowed from the Victoria and Albert in a royal barge to the Victoria dock, where they landed at 11 'o'clock. They were received by the Earl of Dudley, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and a number of officlals and were conducted to a pavilion, where an address of welcome was read in behalf of the Kingstown municipal council. In replying to the address King Edward said he shared in the sadness of a multitude of his subjects over the news of was being used as the basis for railways the Pope's death. The King added that his visit came at a time when a new era is opening for Ireland. His Majesty said he remembered the kindness with which his Holiness had recently received him and the nterest which Pope Leo took in the welfare of the English people. Immediately after the ceremonies fajecties, accompanied by the lord

tenant and a brilliant staff and escorted by norse guards, drove off in the direction of Dublin, amid the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the crowds lining the road between Kingstown and Bull's bridge. The rocession to Dublin consisted of four lages. The first was occupied by their fajestles, the lord lieutenant and the Princess Victoria. In the other three were the suites. The Duke of Connaught, commander of the forces in Ireland and of the Third Army Corps, and his staff accom-panied the royal carriage on horseback. At Bull's bridge the procession halted and the King received addresses from the suburban councils of Blackrock, Rathmines and Pembroke, to which his Majesty replied briefly. The procession then passed on and entered the city of Dublin, pre-ceded by police, a detachment of royal horse, a brilliant staff, the lord lieutenant, the headquarters staff of the Third Army Corps and other military court officials The entry of the King and Queen into Dublin was made the occasion for a general holiday. The decorations of the city, especially along the route of the procession to the vice regal lodge in Phoenix Park, surpassed anything hitherto atempted by Dublin, not excepting Queen Victoria's last visit. The grand stands erected at various places were crowded while the people were massed on the side-walks. Their Majesties continuously bowed heir acknowledgments of the warm greet ings, especially at the college green, which was packed by a multitude of people It was late in the afternoon when the vice egal lodge was reached. Their Majesties unched with the lord lieutenant, and the day's programme was concluded with a

ormal visit by their Majesties to the Duke of Connaught. The whole day's proceedings were not marred by any unpleasant incident beyond the ceremony of handing the keys of the city to the King. The City Hall alone, of all public buildings, was not decorated. Tomorrow will be devoted to receiving ad-dresses from public bodies and to the levee, which will be held in the castle at noon.

Hammond's Services Retained.

LONDON, July 21 .- At an adjourned meetng of the shareholders of Stratton's Independence Mining Company to-day a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, leaving about \$500,000 in the treasury. Lord Chesterhe affairs of the company would be settled on more favorable terms than The meeting became very turbulent many of the shareholders demanding; larger dividend. The question of accepting the resignation of John Hayes Hammond the American engineer, which had been placed in the hands of the board, evoker nother storm. The chairman announce that the company had decided not to accept it, as the loss of Mr. Hammond's services would be severely felt.

Britons Still Claim the Islands LONDON. July 21 .- At the annual meeting of the British North Borneo Company this afternoon the question of the recent occupation by the United States of the seven small islands off the coast of Borneo came up. The chairman, Mr. Marten, M. F. said the islands, of which Great Britain had been in possession for twenty-five years, were derelict and had not been re ferred to in any treaty with any power Managing Director Cowie said it was not a question of aggression. It was simply is sigunderstanding, and in the end the United

plained, waive its claim to the islands. Irish Land Bill Passed.

States would, when the matter was ex-

LONDON, July 21 .- In the House of Commons to-day Premier Balfour, in the absence of Irish Secretary Wyndham, moved the third reading of the Irish bill. John Redmond, the Irish leader, said that while the bill was defective in some features, it would, if worked in a reasonable and moderate spirit, bring to Ireland the blessings of peace and prosperity. It was passed, 317 to

Just before the division Mr. Balfour said the King had commanded him to say that being aware of the purpose of the bill he placed his interests at the disposal of Par-

"Lady Rose's Daughter" to Be Staged LONDON, July 21.-Charles Frohman has accepted George Fleming's dramatization of "Lady Rose's Daughter," and has decided to present Fay Davis in the title role Miss Davis is now in Switzerland, and will return to New York for the rehearsals.

This Is Warlike.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.-Eleven torpedo boats will leave Cronstadt on the 28th inst. to reinforce the Russian Pacific squad-

A King to Kings.

Los Angeles Times. The American sailors to whom the Kalser desired to make presents were the three men who stood at his chair while he dined. It isn't every day that one sovereign has three other sovereigns at his elbow, and to is not a matter for wonder that the Emperor wished to commemorate the occa-